

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 28. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1811.

[No. 1343.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, if paid at the expiration of the year.  
The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.  
The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

### STOLEN OR STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Montgomery county, about four miles north of Mount Sterling, on Saturday night the 22d June, a

#### LARGE GREY MARE.

About sixteen hands high, very lengthy and well made, long legs and high hip bones—small belly—no brand or flesh marks, except a small black spot on one of her buttocks—a part of her mane rubbed off by the collar—her ears long and handsome, seven or eight years old. Said mare works well and also rides well, being well gated—She carries a high head. I have reasons to believe said mare has been stolen, and the fellow who I suspect rode her off may be of the following description:—a stout, well made, gross built of a man—large mouth and tolerable countenance, supposed to weigh about 200. The person who will be so friendly as to catch the scoundrel and take up the mare, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN Dollars for the mare alone. Information conveyed to me where the mare may be had, will be sufficient to entitle the person to the reward.

JOHN LOCHRIDGE.

June 28, 1811.

## FOR RENT,

### A BRICK HOUSE

ON Main street, next door to Joseph H. Daves, Esq. at present occupied by Mr. Porter Clay—for terms apply to Mr. Saml. Ayres, nearly opposite the premises. Possession may be had immediately.  
Lexington, June 27th, 1811.

## Wanted to Hire Immediately.

### A SERVANT GIRL

To attend to two young children—one with proper recommendations will meet with a good situation and liberal wages—  
APPLY TO THE PRINTER.

June 24th, 1811.

## FOR RENT,

A CONVENIENT BRICK HOUSE,  
ON hill street, two doors from Mr. Thomas Wallace's.—Application to  
JACOB CLAR.  
Lexington, 29th June, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & MICHAEL,  
BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS,  
Franklin Head, Market-street, Pittsburgh  
Will publish early this summer.

## A GERMAN ALMANACK

For 1812.

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### ALMANACKS.

The merchants of the Western country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or groce.

## THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

### Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L. TROTTER

I Do hereby forewarn all persons from trading or taking an assignment on a bond executed by me to Jacob Butler for 450 dollars, payable 1st January 1811, as I do not intend discharging the same until compelled by law—the said Butler having fraudulently obtained said bond.

JAMES MARTIN.

Jessamine county, June 25th, 1811.

Taken up by Francis Hawkins, living in Mercer county, near Macoun's ferry, a small BAY HORSE five years old, 14 hands high, shod all round, hipped in the off side, appraised to \$30 before me this 18th day of March, 1811.

SAM'L. MACCOUN.

April 17th, 1811.

Taken up by Edward Okley, In Bath county, Slate Creek, two miles below Slate Forge, a dark chestnut sorrel mare thirteen hands three inches high, judged to be six years old, no brands perceptible, except a cross on her off fore foot, has on a three shilling bell with a leather collar and iron buckle—Appraised to Twenty dollars, before me.

ELIHU OWINGS, J. P.

Taken up by Joseph Thompson, on the head of Somerset Creek, a Bay Mare about 13 1/2 hands high, no brands perceptible, some saddle spots, has a seal above her left hip, with some white hairs in the seal, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, appraised to 12 dollars.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

13th May, 1811.

Taken up by Mary Price, Living on the waters of Clear Creek, a Bay horse about 14 hands high, 4 years old, with a small blaze down his face, his off hind foot a little white branded on the near shoulder A. ad. raised before me to \$12

John Metcalf, J. P. J. C.

October 8th, 1810

## MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

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Essays on the duty of Parents and children, designed for the use of families, and the higher classes in schools. By Cyrus Comstock. 12 mo.

Mistakes in Religion Exposed; An essay on the prophecy of Zacharias. By the late Rev. H. Venn, M. A.

Dialogues concerning eloquence in general; and particularly that kind which is proper for the pulpit. By M. de Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. Translated from the French, and illustrated with notes and quotations—by William Stephenson, M. A. rector of Morningthorpe in Norfolk.

A Treatise on Diseases and management of sheep; with introductory remarks on their anatomical structure; and an appendix containing documents exhibiting the value of the Merino breed of sheep, and their progress in Scotland. By Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, bart.

A Treatise on Soap-Making; containing an account of the alkaline materials, best for discovering the presence of an alkali, &c. with full directions for manufacturing yellow, pure, white and perfumed hard soap: also complete instructions for the making of green and soft soap: with other requisites necessary to finish the soap boiler, by a manufacturer.

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An Essay on Combustion, with a view to a new art of dying & painting, wherein the phlogistic and antiphlogistic hypotheses are proved erroneous, by Mrs. Fulham.

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wards, and an appendix, containing a variety of useful precedents, by Stewart Kyd, Esq. barrister at law of the Middle Temple.

Also a few late Novels, and a general assortment of School Books and Stationery.

Mr. WILLIAM MAHAN. SIR—Take notice, that on Saturday the 13th day of July, in the year 1811, I shall proceed at the house of Richard Leffon in the county of Jefferson, to take the depositions of Jesse Raper, George S. Wald, and George Leffon, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, wherein I am complainant and yourself defendant, upon a bill in chancery, which I have exhibited in the Jefferson Circuit court against you for the purpose of obtaining a divorce between you and myself—you will attend if you see proper.

I am, &c.

MARGARETT R. MAHAN.

June 8th, 1811.

## Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers. Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

## STRAYED

FROM the subscriber's farm on North Elkhorn, about four of five weeks since, a Bright Bay Horse, 14 hands high, seven years old, with a rowel in his left shoulder put in to remove a fistula, trots and nicks.—Also, at the same time, a Dark Bay Mare, with a blaze in her face, the left hind foot white, one wart on her right ear and another on the left side, both not long before cut off, she is 4 years old, and between 13 and 14 hands high.

Any person who will deliver the said horses or either of them at the said farm, or to the subscriber at Gen. Robt. Todd's shall be generously rewarded.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

June 16.

27 th

## ORIGINAL

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Prepared with the greatest care and attention By MICHAEL LEE & Co. BALTIMORE.

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A certain remedy for colds, coughs or asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

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Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

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Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

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Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaister.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve,

Lee's Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

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N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

April 2, 1811.

## BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

MR. GILES' SPEECH, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE FIRST SECTION OF THE BANK BILL, (Concluded.)

Upon the question respecting the expediency of the renewal of the Bank charter, the friends of the bill claim the whole weight of the argument; whilst some of its opposers tacitly acquiesce in, and others faintly oppose this lofty pretension. Notwithstanding these circumstances, I entertain very great doubts upon that point.—There appear to me to be considerations of great weight against it; perhaps more than sufficient to counterbalance those urged in favor of it. Both the gentlemen in favor of the bill relied very much upon the suggestion, that the prosperity of the United States was attributable, in a very great degree, indeed almost exclusively, to the establishment and operations of the Bank of the U. S. I believe, sir, nothing is more difficult than to ascertain the true causes of the wealth and prosperity of nations; very few writers have been successful in the investigation of the intricate subject; but the adventitious establishment and operation of the Bank of the U. S. are amongst the last causes to which I would ascribe their rapid increase of wealth and their general and extensive prosperity.—It is not to any adventitious, local causes we are to look for these universal effects.—If I were to look for their real causes, I should expect to find them in the genius and wisdom of our political institutions; in permitting every citizen to employ his faculties at his own discretion, for the attainment of property; and securing to him the perfect and uncontrolled enjoyment of it when acquired. Each citizen, thus acquiring wealth and prosperity to himself, would of course accumulate the general stock, &c. These ineffable blessings, have also been attended with signal and peculiar advantages, with an exemption from wars, and all other great political calamities, &c. &c. whilst that portion of the world with which we have the most extensive commercial relations has been, and still is, unhappily involved in wars, almost interminable and of the most disastrous characters; from which, till lately, our commercial fellow citizens have derived advantageous most incalculable, and of course added greatly to the general stock of wealth and prosperity, &c.—To these and such like causes, permanent in their character, and universal in their operation, are properly to be ascribed the general wealth and prosperity of the nation; and not to the adventitious circumstance of the creation of a bank; still less should we rely upon this cause, when we reflect that the bank is local in its operations; whilst the scene of prosperity is universal through the U. S. pervading those parts of them where the operations of the bank are scarcely known, and its influence never felt; as much as those parts immediately within the focal points of its influence, &c. This argument, therefore, I conceive has been urged by the friends of the bill, greatly beyond its real merits, and received with too much facility and effect by its opposers.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crawford) upon introducing to the consideration of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was pleased to say, that he should rely in some degree upon that report; although he knew, that mentioning it would excite invidious feelings in some of the members of this body. I do not know to whom the gentleman meant to apply this allusion. I can only say for myself, that I think the report is entitled to a respectful attention—that I would give it the same respect, that I would show to a report from the head of any other department.—It has always been my invariable habit, to form my opinions from the facts contained in the documents before me, regardless of the authors of them; nor could I ever condescend, in the discharge of my duty on this floor, to permit personal considerations to intermingle with, still less bias my deliberations. But, sir, I see nothing very operative in the Secretary's report. He says in substance, that he has found in practice the Bank of the U. S. to be a convenient instrument for facilitating the management of the fiscal concerns of the nation; which I believe is generally admitted. It is also true that the Secretary has found it convenient, and has ventured, to express his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the bank bill; and I am willing to give credit to the opinion, for what it is worth. No gentleman would say it ought to preclude the free exercise of opinion by others; and I acknowledge, upon this particular subject, I am not inclined to give it the weight, to which that gentleman's opinions would be entitled upon other occasions; because he has unfortunately manifested too much zeal for the success of this bill, to leave the mind perfectly free in the investigation. He has for a long time used such various inefficient means to effect the renewal, that his mind must be in some degree divelled of that coolness and impartiality, which are indispensable to a critical and correct analysis of the constitution.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crawford) observed, that it was better to have a bank dependant on the U. S. than to increase the dependance of the government upon the state banks, over which the government of the U. S. cannot exercise any control. I would submit to the gentleman upon further reflection to say, whether the remark is applicable to the

bill under consideration. After the charter is once granted, I see no control referred to the government. I fear the controlling influence would be on the other side. It, however, there must be an U. S. bank, I would prefer one of that character to the present project. I have too much confidence in Congress to be alarmed at the influence of a bank under its direction; and should greatly prefer it to one whose direction should be under the influence of British capitalists.

The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lloyd), to whose dispassionate, enlightened and dignified observations I listened with great pleasure, informed us, that there was a capital of fifty millions of bank paper in circulation in the U. S. and the specie circulation for its support did not exceed 10 millions—and that was daily diminishing. If this be the true state of the circulating medium, I think the extension of bank paper circulation already too great; and it would not be surprising to me, if a knowledge of this fact alone should lessen its credit. Its excess has certainly become an evil, and instead of being still further extended, ought to be curtailed. But the most objectionable circumstance to this excess of circulation of bank paper I conceive to be its inevitable tendency to exclude the specie circulation, which it substitutes. A specie circulation, is certainly greatly preferable to paper circulation; it has an intrinsic value in itself, whereas the paper circulation has no intrinsic value; and its currency depends upon the value of the specie circulation which it represents. Of course a circulation of value is excluded from the country, and substituted by one of no value; and in times of war or other great political calamities, when the government would stand most in need of the aid of banks for its support, their capacity to lend would be the most diminished, if not entirely destroyed by the absence of specie capital; which the circulation of bank paper has banished from the country. I presume, the gentleman would not consider the banishment of a circulation of intrinsic value, and substituting it with one of a representative value only, amongst the prosperous effects resulting from the operation of the bank of the U. S. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lloyd) favored the Senate with the perusal of his notes of the evidence of the democratic merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia. I paid great attention to this information derived from practical men and should be sorry to misconceive it; and certainly could not disrespect it. But there were two facts, stated and attested to by all of them, which seem to me irreconcilable with the opinions expressed by those gentlemen, respecting the real causes of the present scarcity of money, and the distresses consequent upon that scarcity. The first fact was, that the bank in Philadelphia discounted precisely as much now, and proposed to do so till the 4th of March, as it heretofore had done.

The other fact was, that the paper had not depreciated, but was still in good credit. The complaint was not that the paper when obtained was not of good credit, and would not answer their purposes; but that they could not obtain it. Now, sir, I cannot conceive how the scarcity of money, and consequent distress, can arise from any apprehension of putting down the bank, when precisely the same sum of money is now put into circulation by it as was formerly done, and the money itself in good credit. The pecuniary distresses complained of, in my judgment are not properly attributable to these causes, but to some others more inscrutable, and which have escaped the observations of those gentlemen, perhaps they may more justly be ascribed in some instances, to the general embarrassment of the commercial world at present, particularly the embarrassment of American commerce, at the present moment, and perhaps in some instances, to some unknown embarrassments and difficulties in the particular occupations of the complaining individuals. There is another fact to shew, that the alarm at present is greatly exaggerated, or is certainly greatly beyond any real cause for it, it will appear from the Secretary's report, that the debts due to the bank of the United States are only \$600,000 less now than they were 12 months ago;—of course the discounts of the whole institution could only be lessened to that extent, and it is impossible for me to believe, that the payment of that trivial sum compared with the whole mercantile capital of the United States, could be seriously felt by the merchants generally; especially as they have been twelve whole months paying it. If the payment of that sum in 12 months could produce all the distresses we hear of, I hope we shall hear no more of our immense mercantile wealth, and the great extension of our mercantile capital. Yet this is the only real cause for all the clamour & alarm circulating through the country. I think with some confidence, that the consequences of putting down the bank of the U. States must be artificially exaggerated, or very much misapprehended; and this opinion is grounded upon the consideration, that it is directly repugnant to the interest of the bank to cause the apprehended distresses, and its directors certainly have the power to avoid the production of them. And I think that when a calculation is made and a conclusion drawn upon the idea that a moneyed institution will pursue its own interest, it may fairly be said to be grounded on a solid consideration. I cannot see how putting down this institution can materially affect the pecuniary abilities of the nation; its actual funds for discounting will be nearly the same; the position of them only will be changed; they will find their way into the state banks, and their



ability to diffract will be increased proportionally to the increase of their deposits. Nor am I at all alarmed at the suggestion, that eleven millions of dollars will be drawn out of the country by the British capitalists, because it will not be their interest to do so.—These dollars are worth more here than in G. Britain. If drawn there, they would soon be melted down into their depreciated paper circulation. They might also draw bills to advantage, so that I doubt whether an additional dollar will be shipped from the country in consequence of the rejection of this bill. Certainly they will not to any great extent.

I will now, Mr. President, suggest a few considerations, which I acknowledge have great influence on my mind in deciding on the expediency of the proposed renewal of the charter of the bank of the U. States. I do it with great confidence, because I have not yet heard them suggested by any other gentleman, at least not precisely as they affect my mind. I will, however, present them to the Senate, and do not wish them to be appreciated beyond what they are worth. In the incorporation of a bank upon the principles now proposed, the great advantage to the stockholders consists in legalizing their credit, and authorizing them to draw an interest on it, as well as on their money—individuals can obtain interest only on a loan of money—the bank is authorized to obtain interest on a loan of credit, and that interest according to the reported dividends of the bank of the United States, has been eight per cent. per annum; and it is probable it will continue quite as high. This advantage is not confined to the credit arising from the money owned by the stockholders; but also, that which arises from the deposits of money belonging to other people—nor is this all; it extends to the credit which arises from the enormous deposits of public money. It appears, from the Secretary's report, that seven tenths of the whole stock are held by British capitalists; perhaps the proportion is greater, but covered in some instances by American names. It also appears, that they will have enjoyed the full term of these incorporated advantages on the 4th of March next, of course, a refusal to renew them cannot in any respect be considered as a departure from good faith. Now, I can see neither the policy nor expediency of extending these favors and advantages voluntarily to these foreigners for twenty years in exclusion of our own citizens; at least to the extent of the foreign capital now invested in the institution I think, &c. at the same time, I can see very strong and peculiar grounds of objection to the policy and expediency of this measure. My objection arises from the enormous British influence which notoriously pervades this country; and, I believe, affects the proceedings of government so seriously, that it can hardly be said to be independent.—I verily believe, that this baneful influence has already driven the government from measures which the best interests of the nation require.

Whilst we find G. Britain claiming exclusive dominion on the ocean possessed of an immense mercantile capital and pecuniary resources almost inexhaustible, we find many of her subjects intimately connected with our citizens in commercial pursuits. We find many mercantile houses in that country associated with mercantile houses in this, so much so, that when we hear of great failures in Liverpool, we may look out for equals and breakers at New-York. Not only has this influence operated on the people generally; but I state it as my firm conviction, that it has operated and now operates on the government of the U. States. Is this mercantile connection the only source of influence? Not at all, for the influence accruing to Great Britain from the identity of language, from reading British books, from the precedents derived from her system of jurisprudence, inculcated in early life—from intermarriages and various other circumstances, paralyzes the efforts of our country, and almost reduces it to a state of colonial dependence; I consider this bank as giving that diversified influence a body and form for action. Have we not been told, that this bank has been too operative, as to elevate or depress the state banks at pleasure? As to enlarge or contract the circulating medium? And is it desirable that such an engine should exist in the hands of foreigners? Take away this influence, and Great Britain would stand nearly on the same footing in relation to us, that any other nation does. I have not overlooked the observations of the gentleman from Georgia, in relation to this subject. He observed, if there be any influence, it is reciprocal; that these foreigners, having funds in the United States' bank, will use their best exertions to procure a respect for our rights, or to keep the two nations at peace. I believe they will; but whilst they may have influence in this country they will have none in their own. The influence of seven millions of dollars will not be felt in that country where 300 millions are annually expended; although it will have much weight here. There is, then, no such reciprocation of influence as the gentleman supposes. I would ask the gentleman, how this influence has been heretofore exerted in practice upon the two governments? Has it been able to induce G. Britain to relax in her hostility against us in the smallest degree? Has it prevented, or repealed the orders in council, &c.? Has it saved from imprisonment one American seaman? Did it prevent the attack upon the Chesapeake? In short, has it refrained the hostile arm of G. Britain from any hostile act, &c.? On the other hand, how has it acted on our government? Has it not been instrumental in paralyzing every effort of resisting these hostilities? Has it not cooled us down to a state of humble submission, &c. &c.? These are its natural practical effects and will continue to be so. I am very far from wishing to interrupt the harmony and friendship between the United States and Great Britain; provided they can be preserved on honorable terms, but not by submission brought about by British influence. I find I have trespassed too long on the indulgence of the Senate; but

I beg to be permitted to reply to two observations, one of which has been much felt on; and I will pass over all others.

It has been asked by one gentleman whether this was a very propitious time for putting an end to this establishment. I admit that it is not; that very serious embarrassments attend our commercial operations. The sequestrations of France, the British orders in council, as well as the interruptions from other countries, must have had a very serious effect on our commerce. I regret, that this measure is called for, at so inauspicious a time. I am willing to admit, that if we enforce the non-intercourse, the prejudice will not be lessened. But are these circumstances so inauspicious, as to warrant us in passing over solemn constitutional objections?—Are they such as to warrant us to still further encrease British influence in the nation?—These are serious considerations, and in my judgment furnish strong grounds of objection to the policy and expediency of the proposed renewal of the bank charter. Gentlemen may speak of the impartiality of the bank as they please; but it is notorious that it has always been hostile to all measures directed against G. Britain, and against the administration generally; evinced in the choice of directors, &c. &c.

The honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crawford,) feelingly complained, that this had artificially been made a party question by the course adopted in its discussion. I fear the remark is too true; that this discussion partakes too much of that character. I have endeavored to exclude every idea of that nature from the observations just made. I always regret to see any question, in discussion before this honorable body, assume the character of parties. It is always unwise in the party in power, artificially to create party questions. It reminds me of the silly boat-swain, who not content to sail easily along before a pleasant breeze, puts up his whistle for a storm, which, when it arrives upsets his vessel, and sends her to the bottom. It is our duty to examine every question solely on the ground of right and wrong.

In this country, that party will keep longest in possession of power, which shall do right and administer justice, regardless of all other considerations. I hope all my efforts have heretofore tended to produce these ends. It has been, at all times, my object to search out right; and vigilantly to pursue it, regardless of incidental consequences. I fluenced solely by these considerations, I have endeavored to give this subject the most impartial investigation—I have done so, with the most respectful attention to the motives and reasonings of other gentlemen. I know that I stand much in need of the same liberality and indulgence myself, which I hope, and doubt not, I shall receive in return.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations tumbling at his back!"

LEXINGTON, JULY 9, 1811.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Lexington have always been in the practice of celebrating this "Political Sabbath," and according to custom, did not fail to notice it on Thursday last. Capt. Har's company of Infantry, and Capt. Lifford's troop of cavalry, with a numerous concourse of citizens assembled on that day at Mr. Maxwell's spring (a place which for years has been devoted to this service.) The company were honoured by the presence of that veteran and patriot, Gen. Scott, who attended at special invitation of the company, and was met a few miles below town, and escorted to the ground by the Infantry and Cavalry. The people greeted the old patriot with that warmth and sincerity of manner, which proved to him their sense of his services, and that republics are not always ungrateful.

After an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Blythe, a most elegant Oration delivered by Mr. Secretary Bledsoe, which is published at the request of the Committee of superintendence, the company then partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Coons, after which the following temperate and appropriate toasts were drank.

## TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate—may the patriotic spirit which gave it birth acquire additional energy each successive celebration.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Vice-President of the United States.
4. The memory of Washington.
5. The immortal Heroes of the Revolution.
6. The memory of Franklin.
7. The Patriot & Philosopher of Monticello.
8. Our foreign relations—an end to the war of words, we have tried the empire of reason, let us appeal to that of force.
9. Commodore Rogers—may the lesson he has taught inculcate respect to our flag.
10. Decatur's self-fired gun, that discharged its malignant contents at the aggressors of our country.
11. The militia—if we would preserve peace, let us be prepared for war.
12. Domestic Manufactures—let no member of Congress talk of their good tendency who will not support measures to protect them.
13. Education—the diffusion of its benefits constitutes the security of freedom.
14. The land we live in—an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.
15. Our Union—Death to him who would conceive or attempt its dissolution.
16. The liberty of the Press—Public sentiment its only legitimate corrective.
17. The Fair—the only tyrant whose sway is acknowledged by freemen.
18. Our young Sister in the West—let us embrace her with tenderness and affection.

## VOLUNTEERS.

The President of the day—Gen. Charles Scott—a hero of the revolution, and friend to his country, may his services never be forgotten.

The Vice-President of the day—Col. Wm Russell.

The Orator of the day—His eloquent animated and comprehensive republican address does honor to himself and to the state of which he is a citizen.

John Maxwell—who whilst riding parched even in the wilderness of Kentucky, was alive to the principles of the Revolution—and in honor of the first battle named this town "Lexington."

## ORATION.

BY JESSE BLEDSOE, Esq.

## FELLOW CITIZEN.

Amid the most distinguished events which could mark the history of a nation, none is so calculated irresistibly to command and fix the attention, as one which proclaims its emancipation, and the establishment of the natural rights of man as the first political law.

But when we attempt to look back along the traces of human existence, to earliest time, we find no parallel by which to measure, what as a people we have been; what we have done; and what we are.

Man admonished by individual weakness, to find safety and protection by a society; to seek for his own happiness by respecting that of his fellow; ever punished for his aberrations from the sacred principles of justice and benevolence, by the ills they draw upon him; appears, nevertheless throughout all cognisable time, from the impulse of his worst passions to have been the greatest enemy of himself. Present gratification has ever been the tempter to decoy him from the path of his own true interest, and to entail upon him, those evils, which deform his existence. The history of nations, and of governments, discloses only a continual contest of the few to enslave the many. The former, as the tears and groans of suffering humanity, for all ages can witness, have too fatally succeeded. Hence it has been that Governments have been founded for the pleasure and aggrandizement of the Rulers and not for the happiness of the Governed. They have been instruments in the hands of the powerful, merely to administer to their own gratification. To this end the great mass of our species have been in all time, hewers of wood and drawers of water for their proud owners. Prostrating themselves in the dust, and paying that adoration, which is due only to the great author of nature, to pampered mortals, elevated on thrones, covered with golden canopies; surrounded with their Minions, Panders, and Parasites; and sporting at awful distance, those humble wretches, whom nature has arrogantly presumed to cast in the same mould, and to stamp with the same divine image. If the degraded sufferers murmur at being insolently despoiled of the fruits of their industry, if from a momentary paroxysm of rage and indignation excited by the consciousness of their situation, they struggle to cast off the grievous burthen, horrid punishment awaits their crime, and the oppressor stands ready to add tenfold strength to their chains. Such are the scenes which former time present to view; Such are they amongst the nations of the world with which we are now surrounded. Miserable man! is such the inheritance thy vices have allotted thee? If thy seed time must be in tears, and thy harvest in bitterness continually, thou wert indeed "made to mourn." The dreary waste of past times present but few objects consoling to the philanthropist. The Republics of Greece and Rome emit a faint glimmering of the light of liberty in a "darkness profound."

We discover amongst them some understanding of that sacred maxim, that governments are instituted for the happiness of the people—that its authority emanates from them—Yet afflicting to humanity we see these very people themselves the first to sacrifice their holy birthright. Greece, weary of prosperity, a prey to faction, sold herself to her own citizens and then to foreign powers. So of Rome, once mistress of the world, unconquered by others, she destroyed herself—both tasted of the divine sweets of Liberty, but intoxicated by the draught, they sunk into the sleep of death. With them perished Letters, the constant attendant of Freedom—destined one day to revisit a people in other climes they entirely unknown. During the long night of ignorance and despotism which succeeded, we find the small remains of national Freedom which existed, to have been among the savage hordes of the North. Next to a state of nature; their utmost exertions continually called for to encounter hardship and danger in their bleak and inhospitable forests; subsisting by pasturage, the chase, and by war on their weaker neighbours—their associations for attack and defence, seem to have been principally voluntary. The fierce warrior, with arms in his hand, acknowledged none his superior but from choice—merit made the sole distinction; and the Chief resting upon this claim only, for his authority, was deprived of it by abuse.

But even these hardy conquerors of the fertile plains of Europe, became gradually enervated by luxury. The independent spirit was relaxed, and sunk in ease and indulgence. Power is ever on the watch; the pre-eminence gained only by merit, & the authority bestowed only for common good, took root in the silent lapse of ages. It came to be considered as inherent; and the people who had planted it, but whose indulgence had fostered its fearful growth, now no longer regarded as its creator, became its property. Their feeble struggles added to its strength, till resistance was hopeless. We see however, our ancestors descendants for the most part of this original hardy stock—showing symptoms of restive endurance in the Island of Britain. At a late period, the nobles from interest, uniting with the people to resist the oppressions of the crown, produced, Magna Charta from King John—in which at the point of the sword the acknowledgment was obtained of the most evident rights of the people; rights which argument ought not to have been necessary to demonstrate, or force to obtain.

This charter successfully confirmed by British Monarchs, became however in the reigns of some, almost a dead letter. But what must we think of the arrogance of human power, when man undertakes, under the sanction of force, to prescribe to man, what he shall believe respecting his Creator, and how he shall worship him?—Yet such, under the highest concession of rights, was the power reserved, and exercised by the government to which our ancestors were subject. It assumed upon itself, in effect, the power to dispose of the property, the lives, and souls of its subjects, without their consent.

For consent must be given in person by a representative. But where a majority of representatives are chosen by not one twentieth of the people—where this majority are procured by the corrupt influence of the minister—where the King and Lords, the two other branches of the legislature, are hereditary, the people are mocked with a mere shadow, when their consent is said thus to have been given to the laws by which they are governed. To people thus oppressed, and many of them for conscience sake, the once frightful wilderness of America, seemed to offer a grateful asylum. Its savage tenants were objects of less terror than their own relentless rulers. Like Rome, our Commonwealth was founded by exiles and husbandmen; may it never experience her fate.

Rome had enemies—but she had no parent to watch malignantly over her rude walls as they were reared—and under insidious professions of protection, to meditate the most absolute and degrading subjection.

But the eyes of avarice and power, like those of the fabled Argus, are never entirely asleep—after struggling for upwards of a century with every difficulty which a wilderness, and a savage enemy could present, their prospects began to brighten. The tools of industry began to be abundant; repaid—every comfort of life grew up, and they flourished apace.

The remoteness of the colonies from the old Government, softened some of the worst features of its administration. Infancy and consequent weakness seemed to secure them more gentle treatment, till they should become more capable of burthen. The privilege of local Legislatures were granted them, and such is the love of Freedom in the human soul, that these Legislatures restricted as they were—became the parent beds which generated that germ, which by its expansion, has given a different aspect to the condition of men in the New World. Precious is the right of self-government—it is that alone which gives value to existence.

But no law of a general nature could pass without the royal assent—appeals from the colonial tribunals were reserved to the King in Council. The colonies were prohibited to manufacture almost every description of article, which could be supplied by the mother country; which were to be purchased of her at the prices demanded. Their agricultural produce was to be vendued exclusively in British markets—high duties were imposed upon their admission. Heavy taxes were also imposed upon their articles of consumption—in a word, as they grew up and flourished, they seem to have been only the more inviting objects of British rapacity and oppression. By the two charters of James the 1st, the colonies never declared "entitled to all the privileges of faithful liege and natural born subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been born in the Realm of England." However imperfectly the Representative System obtains in that country, it has for many centuries been regarded as a fundamental law of the empire, that representation and taxation must go together. But even this last illusive privilege of British subjects was denied to the colonies. A law passed the British parliament imposing an oppressive stamp duty upon us. We were represented by the minister as children of their planting, nourished by their indulgence, until grown to a good degree of strength and opulence; that they had, therefore, a right to impose those burthens on us, and we ought to bear them, though imposed without our consent.

This odious act gave rise to our memorable contest. It was in vain that the virtuous mind and independent voice of one man, Col. Barre depicted our situation and asserted our rights on that memorable occasion—most truly did he state that their tyranny had driven us from amongst them; that we had grown up from their neglect and not by their care—that instead of being protected by them, we had to defend ourselves from a cruel and savage enemy, and while our frontiers were drenched with blood, we had contributed the fruits of our toils to the enlargement of their empire—that men who had fled from the bar of justice for their crimes in their own country had been sent to rule over us—to spy out, and prey upon our liberties—"Believe me," said he emphatically, "remember, I this day told you so, the same spirit which actuated that people at first still continues with them." It did continue with them, though tremendous the day of trial, conducting them to a result, the astonishment of the world.

A momentary relaxation on the part of the Old Government is followed up by new acts of tyranny. The grasp of oppression is a little loosened to take a firmer hold. There is a point however where possible evil sinks in comparison with that which is borne—when oppression has filled the measure, the cup overflows by addition. Until the last sense of feeling, and the last ray of hope are extinguished, man, however bowed beneath the yoke, is possessed of a recuperative energy, which is ever dangerous to the oppressor.

Danger and death kick the beam when placed in competition with all that renders life desirable.

Britain, old in arts and arms, whose ships covered every sea,—who held the balance between the nations of Europe—resenting the slightest wound inflicted on her pride, was to be opposed by a handful of people, scattered through forests; undisciplined, unarmed, without a treasury, without stores for war, and above all, without an union of government or councils; deprived too of the last melancholy consolation of unsuccessful war, the rights of captivity; being regarded as Traitors, death awaited unsuccessful resistance. People of America! a God has presided over your destinies. Your Guardian Angel might have trembled with dismay, at the clouds and darkness which shrouded the abyss of the future. A spirit more than mortal seems to have breathed over our hemisphere; one mind and one soul seems to have actuated our countrymen. Patriotic associations are formed—and those alluring articles from which the taxes were to be raised were indignantly spurned from our shores or thrown into the ocean.—A congress met to consult of the general safety—for virtue and talents exceeded in no

The language of remonstrance was earnest. The myriads of power already pointed our soil with hostile steps. Lexington, in Massachusetts, first saw the blood of our citizens shed, by those who should have considered themselves our brethren; and our unnatural mother, like another Medea, became the murderer of her own children, because they dared to ask justice at her hands. Our little unpractised band of patriots fearlessly defied the British thunder at Bunkers Hill. The cry to arms was echoed from Main to Georgia. Heaven did not forsake us—it raised up a Hero in the hour of peril to be the Saviour of his country—A WASHINGTON, whose name shall be remembered and revered, as long as a pulsation of freedom shall warm an American heart. The colonies amid their unequal and arduous struggle, had still cherished the hope of reconciliation. But the time was approaching, when the bonds that connected them to the parent country were to be broken forever. Her relentless claim to vassalage, however disguised, was not to be satisfied, short of the object which gave birth to the contest. And as every thing dear and valuable was staked on the event, the mind was naturally led to place the highest possible good in competition with the highest evil. The government of G. Britain had become too thoroughly corrupt to hope for any lasting concession of our rights. The great charter of nature was looked to, which declares that the right of one man to rule over others, must be founded in the consent of the latter, and have for its sole object their benefit. The people began to enquire and reflect on the nature of their primitive rights, which ages had seen perverted, or destroyed.

The Rubicon was passed, and liberty or death was before them.—With one voice they demand a declaration of their independence, and a solemn recognition of their rights. The nations of the world listened with astonishment at the august act. The revolutions which they had witnessed or heard of in all time before, had been to effect a change of masters; but it was reserved for the American people to be the first to announce, as the fundamental act of their government, that it is founded solely in their consent, is instituted for their safety and happiness, and when it becomes subversive of these ends, may be at all times by them altered or abolished. That all men being born with equal rights, the people alone are the sources of power—the laws enacted by their will, are alone sovereign, and its administrators their servants. If the Great Author of the Universe regards with complacency the noblest acts of his intelligent creatures; where man rises to the level of his own dignity, and stands forth in the native majesty of his own virtuous freedom—an approving God beheld this grandest of human efforts, and destined it for the sake of afflicted and degraded humanity, to be crowned with eventual success.

But as if to know how to estimate this sacred boon, we were ordained to be purified by the ordeal of patient and unexampled trial; much was yet to be done and suffered.—But what is impossible to a nation resolved to be free! Men accustomed to all the comforts of ease and opulence, are seen at the call of their country, to enter the ranks as private soldiers; to exchange their beds of down for the cold earth, and to encounter labor and hardship in every form. Who can trace the unheard of perils and privations of our little army, and forbear to exclaim, these soldiers of liberty are more than men! Despair seems for a moment to have overcast the glorious epoch before them. The gloomy period of '76 seemed to have threatened the annihilation of hope itself.—The enemy victorious and flushed with success, hung upon the shattered remains of our little patriotic band—flying through Jersey, and hopeless of escape; without provision, without blankets, naked and barefooted, exposed to the inclement rigor of the winter's frost, on which they might be tracked by the blood which issued from their lacerated feet; those spared by the sword of the pursuer, hourly sinking through fatigue and cold, in the arms of death. The curtain seemed about to close upon the bright vision which had animated their souls.

But our illustrious Chief, calm and undismayed, though his heart bled for their miseries, watching for the moment of receding fate, by his brilliant exploit at Trenton, to the surprise of the veterans of Europe, grasped victory in defeat, and restored confidence once more to his desponding country.

They looked up to him as one indeed appointed by heaven, for their salvation.

The scenes of this long and sanguinary contest, pass in anxious review before us; recalling us to times that tried men's souls. How many of our fathers and brothers have drenched our fields with their blood! Many of their bones are yet bleaching on our plains.—Like solemn memorials they seem to say to us, we died for your liberties, live worthy of them, and do not fear, in their defence, to follow us. Revere patriots! your names shall still live, they are recorded indelible as your virtues! Let us cherish, fellow citizens, with pious gratitude those few venerable surviving veterans who still walk amongst us; let our children be taught to point to them with joyful homage, as soldiers of our revolution, the founders and defenders of freedom—and after they shall have passed from us, as soon they must, let us continue to teach their little hearts to thrill with emotion, & their little eyes to glisten with rapture at the recital of their deeds.

The period arrived which saw the wings of the American Eagle expanded over the prostrate British Lion; and the proud queen of the ocean, who did not deign even to listen to our complaints; baffled and foiled, was compelled to acknowledge our independence.—Memorable Epoch!—A new creation emerges from the savage waste. "When," in the sublime language of the Hebrew Poet, "the sons of God shouted for joy and the morning stars sang together." We assumed a distinguished place amongst the nations of the earth.—Upwards of thirty years have beheld the growth of our power and prosperity. We stand isolated in the world as a free people.—But we live, fellow citizens, in an age when astonishing events, defying a



acclamation, are passing in rapid succession before our eyes. Long established monarchies, and thrones, and empires, have been shaken and overthrown.—Unheard of commotions agitate and afflict our world. We are led to look with awe and suspense and anxiety upon their results. Though shielded by the barrier of an immense and friendly ocean, we may not be out of reach of their effects. We are a people yet in the progress of experiment. We seem destined by our example to show whether man is worthy of heaven's best gift. Our fate hereafter is hid from the ken of mortal foresight.—Mighty empires have risen, have flourished and have passed away. The mind from contemplating the past, turns with fearful anxiety, to look down through the long vista of futurity. It eagerly asks shall this free and happy people, becoming sick of prosperity, one day raise with sacrilegious fury, the majestic edifice, which themselves have reared with so much labour and peril, and at the expense of their own blood?—Shall faction one day stalk over this Elysian land, impiously arraying brother against brother, and father against son, until the throne of a Caesar or a Cromwell shall be esteemed a refuge from worse ills?—Or shall a foreign despot once more stretch over us the iron sceptre of power? Forbid it Genius of Freedom!—Forbid it Heaven! Yet such has been the fate of all former Republics. Such too, even in our times, has been the sad and brief career of the once famed Republic of France.

Oh, for a thousand voices, to impress on my countrymen the importance of Union, Patriotism, Virtue and Knowledge. Do not, my fellow citizens, let me intreat you, do not forget that these are the pillars of the Temple of Liberty.—Upon these your political rights and existence depend; cultivate & strengthen them. Enlightened by Knowledge you will be prepared to perceive the extent of your rights; for ignorance is the hand-maid of slavery; inspired by Patriotism, & endowed with virtuous fortitude, you will be prepared to sacrifice every thing for their maintenance; cemented by union, you will be irresistible, for "divide and conquer" is the motto of your enemies. And as if nothing should be wanting to contribute to the stability of our liberties, happiness, & a bountiful providence has kindly placed within our own favored soil, the means of every rational enjoyment.—Remember however fellow citizens, that Republics like every mortal work, contain within them the seeds of their own dissolution.

Watch over these young vipers, & strangle them in their birth. Faction which postpones our Country's good, to the love of power and self-aggrandizement; foreign influence, which obscures our happiness and existence, at the mercy of those who seek to subjugate and enslave us; luxury, which bids us to give up our rights and ourselves, before we will forego present gratification;—effeminacy, which shrinks from danger and death as the worst of evils; avarice, which places the supreme good in wealth; supineness, which blinds to danger, induces false security, disarms and invites the invader.—Ingratitude, which claims every thing as its right, forgets the greatest services, and gives nothing in return; but chiefly envy of merit, which seeks to throw virtue and talents into the shade; to create and bow down to a wooden idol of its own creation.

These are the horrid monsters, which have even now acquired a fearful strength amongst us, whose maturity may the God of heaven avert.

Let this day then, the sabbath of our political regeneration be the annual renewal of our holy covenant. Let us invoke the shades of those Patriots and Sages, who have sealed it with their blood, to witness, that their posterity know how to value and to preserve the God-like inheritance they have left us.

But while this day shall mark the annals of revolving time, while that Sun shall light it up, to disclose to the view of an admiring world, millions of the fond and daughters of liberty rejoicing beneath its benign beams—thy name illustrious, departed hero of Mount Vernon shall be remembered and mingled with their songs of gratulation. While the beloved children of thy care for unborn ages shall repose beneath the shade of thy laurels; though thy ashes are inurned in their silent mansion, they will still look towards them—still behold the radiant blaze of glory with which they are surrounded preserving thy fame immortal.

**MR. OGILVIE'S ORATIONS.**

During his recent visit to Lexington, Mr. OGILVIE delivered two orations,—on *Education and Duesling* &c.

The manner in which his auditors testified their approbation, manifested a degree of delicacy, refinement and intelligence, that but rarely characterizes a miscellaneous audience. And must, we are sure, have been peculiarly gratifying to the Orator.—There was no clapping of hands, neither during the delivery nor at the close of the Orations, nor even after the recitation of a variety of exquisite poetical effusions, although pronounced with an elocution in the highest degree impassioned and electrifying.

An uninterrupted and animated attention directed every eye to the rostrum and arrested every ear—but the feelings of the audience were expressed only by a profound respectful and solemn silence. Mr. Ogilvie could not be inflexible to so decided a token of respect for the dignity of the Rostrum.

The nature and objects of the noble pursuit in which Mr. O. is now engaged are to fully and clearly explained in his "Card," and in a manner so well calculated to obviate misconception with regard to its tendency, that we shall subjoin a short extract.

"The object of the pursuit which Mr. Ogilvie has adopted, is the introduction of a new, an innocent, and an elegant amusement, uniting in some degree, the pleasures afforded by theatrical representation, with the instructions derived from a philosophical lecture:—an amusement in which the deductions of reason, and the effusions of fancy, and feeling, may be embellished by the attractions of an appropriate and impassioned elocution: in

which the old and the young, the studious and the fashionable, the clergyman and the layman, may participate with equal satisfaction: in which, every variety of talent, whether for reasoning, wit, humor, pathos or ridicule, may be displayed with the most brilliant effect, and for the most beneficial purposes; an amusement calculated to excite in young persons of both sexes, a lively taste for purer and more exalted pleasures, than such as spring from fashionable and expensive dissipation: an amusement over which public opinion may exert to vigilant an inspection, so efficient a controul, as to preclude the possibility of its permanent perversion for pernicious purposes.

"But it is not in the light of amusement merely, that the pursuit in which Mr. O. is engaged ought to be viewed; it occupies an higher rank: it aspires through the medium of amusement, to raise the genius and to mend the heart."—It aspires to retrace the Roll-trium to that rank, in relation to the press, the pulpit and the theatre, which under every really and permanently popular government, it ought to occupy; to open a new avenue, an ample field for the exhibition of all the powers of rhetoric, and for the revival and cultivation of the noble art, on which, in the opinion of Demosthenes, the energy of eloquence essentially depends; it aspires to ascend the sphere in which eloquence necessarily becomes the advocate of virtue and the adversary of vice, in which the orator dare not prostitute his talents for the purposes of venality or faction, in which the violation of his duty or the desertion of his post, must be followed by an instant forfeiture of patronage and countenance."

The exhaustion occasioned by the extreme heat of the weather, induced Mr. O. to postpone for some time the delivery of a third Oration.

Extract of letter from Capt. Skiddy, master of the brig, *Tamashamah*, from New York, bound to Bordeaux, with passengers only.

Off Sandy Hook, June 22, 1811.

"I am sorry to inform you, that I was chased and boarded last evening, after 7 o'clock, by the British frigate *Melampus*, capt. Hawker, who is going to send me into Halifax. They have taken all hands out of the brig, myself included, except the mate. Capt. Hawker says, he regrets that his orders oblige him to send in all vessels bound to France. It was very hazy when I fell in with the frigate, and several sail in sight. I did not distinguish what she was until it was too late. I, however, backed and stood in. She fired several shots, and nearly as she held the breeze more in the offing, and the last shot went over us. I thought it imprudent to risk the lives of the passengers in persisting, particularly as we were losing the breeze, and the frigate kept it longer. We were taken within 5 miles of the Hook."

DIED on the night of the 17th after a long illness, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> SAMUEL CHASE, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL JUNE 19.

By the New Glen, captain Tracy, arrived here last evening, we have received London papers (through the polite attention of a passenger to the evening of the 9th May. We do not find in the last papers any news of consequence.

About 35 sail of American vessels had been taken into England under the existing orders in council, chiefly bound to France; among them the Fox, Betsey, (Lindsay), Polly, Mary Ann, Woodbridge, Daniel, Matilda, Eliza, Adolphus, Rebecca, Two Sisters, Garland, Betsey, Milward, Precursor, Charleston Packet, Eleanor, Hellen, Ida, Beauty, Lydia, Andrew and Rose in Bloom.—No decision had taken place upon the detained vessels.

Several American vessels, with teas, spices, and colonial produce, had been long waiting a market to open on the continent, and many supercargoes who had gone over and returned, without having effected any sales, and would probably return home with their outward cargoes.

About 250 American vessels and cargoes were under sequestration in France, Spain & Italy, &c. under the orders of Bonaparte; the aggregate amount of which was estimated at thirty-seven millions of dollars. No relaxation had taken place in the French decrees.

Baltimore June 19.

If any thing were necessary to confirm the account of Commodore Rodgers, of the late affair between the President and Little Belt, which certainly is not the case, we can have on the authority of a letter from Capt. Ludlow to his friend in this city that every officer of the ship is ready to pledge his honor that the report of the President having fired the first gun is false.

Fed. Gaz.

The courtly style in which the Aurora and Boston Patriot treat each other, is worthy of imitation. It seems they differ about the late change in the cabinet. The Aurora says:

"The following article is from the Boston Patriot; we have made frequent extracts from this distinguished and ably conducted paper, greatly to our own gratification and that of our readers."

Now see with what politeness this compliment is returned by the Patriot:

"The editor of the Patriot has too much vanity to overlook so high a compliment from so distinguished a source, too much pride to receive it as empty flattery, and too high a sense of justice not to reciprocate it with the editor of the Aurora."

This reminds us of two eminent tragic characters; "Maffer Noodle, how do you do?" "Maffer Noodle, how are you?" "Who would mind being charged with a little fibbing after all this?" Alex. Guz.

PATENT.

A person of the name of *Parmelic*, in Fairfield Conn. has obtained a patent for an improvement in the construction of *Horizontal Water Wheels*, said to combine a great variety of superior advantages, which no construction before discovered has possessed. A person in the same county has projected a species of *Ventilator*, calculated to be conveniently placed in a vessel's head, in such a position as to be

worked through the deck by means of which the hold may be purified at sea, at any time, in any weather, and in all situations.

S. Baldwin, of Montpelier, (Vt) has obtained a patent for a machine, used in making window sashes. The patentee offers the patent right at one dollar each machine; and if, no experiment it does not answer the purpose intended, he pledges himself to refund the money.

## LOTTERY OFFICE.

LIST OF PRIZES,  
Drawn in the Lottery for the benefit of the  
LEXINGTON LIBRARY, on the three  
first days of drawing.

1 Prize of 500 dollars—No. 3239  
2 do. of 100 dollars.—Nos. 377, 1687  
6 do. of 50 dollars.—Nos. 102, 468,  
756, 1818, 3607, 3635.  
8 do. of 20 dollars.—Nos. 1174, 1636  
1674, 1824, 2091, 2618, 3193, 3700.  
13 do. of 10 dollars.—Nos. 350, 653,  
1098, 1214, 1977, 2043, 2063, 3008,  
3265, 3559, 3615, 3811, 3869.  
134 Prizes of 6 dollars.—Nos. 28, 30,  
36, 41, 56, 65, 71, 92,  
144, 157, 171, 183, 213, 324,  
327, 335, 385, 392, 398, 405,  
429, 457, 460, 608, 614, 618,  
621, 629, 649, 678, 730, 736,  
800, 842, 903, 923, 1063, 1073,  
1089, 1275, 1369, 1378, 1395, 1405,  
1427, 1517, 1591, 1617, 1624, 1669,  
1703, 1720, 1729, 1760, 1766, 1767,  
1805, 1829, 1887, 1922, 1970, 2033,  
2162, 2070, 2079, 2081, 2099, 2122,  
2144, 2149, 2189, 2193, 2244, 2255,  
2312, 2370, 2372, 2397, 2417, 2228,  
2450, 2473, 2475, 2513, 2534, 2577,  
2599, 2619, 2656, 2645, 2651, 2690,  
2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2728, 2760,  
2839, 2946, 2961, 2985, 3016, 3025,  
3131, 3176, 3179, 3227, 3262, 3282,  
3299, 3319, 3356, 3369, 3381, 3390,  
3393, 3466, 3481, 3486, 3520, 3572,  
3574, 3588, 3605, 3692, 3747, 3792,  
3833, 3855, 3986, 3991, 3993, 4000.

The wheel is very rich, and goes round again to-morrow—a few choice TICKETS left—price five dollars and fifty cents.

By order of the managers,  
JOHN WIGGLESWORTH, Ag't.  
Lexington, July 8, 1811.

## THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

THE prospectus of a News-Paper under the above title, has been for some time before the public. Those who have been induced to patronize this establishment by becoming subscribers, are informed, that the paper will certainly be issued, in the course of the present month, as the materials are now on the way to this place, and are daily expected. Those to whom subscription papers have been entrusted, are again earnestly requested, to transmit them as early as possible to the firm of WATSON & OVERTON, by whom the establishment will be conducted.

With respect to the character of the paper, we deem it proper to remark that it shall be Republican, Independent and Impartial. Devoted to the cause of Freedom, it will guard against licentiousness, venality and faction; enlisted on the side of principles, it will pursue them, without respect, either to men or to parties—believing as we do that our foreign relations, have approached a crisis, when every American should rally around the standard of his country, and pursue a course entirely devoted to his country's good.

Its columns will embrace the varied range of our political relations, together with every species of interesting literature; its constant aim will be to promote & advance the diffusion of useful science, and to secure all the substantial purposes of impartial justice;—within those outlines are included the multiplied and very responsible duties of a newspaper editor, and to which we shall strictly and uniformly adhere.

**CONDITIONS.**

1. THE AMERICAN STATESMAN will be published on a large super royal sheet, and printed with a new and handsome type.

2. The price will be *Two Dollars & fifty cents*, payable in advance or three dollars at the expiration of the year.

3. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.

Lexington, July 8, 1811.

## BEEF ROAST.

AT LITTLETON ESTI'S on the 2d day of August next—good music and Dancing—terms one dollar.

July 8th, 1811.

N. B. It is confidently expected, that the CANDIDATES for the Legislature, will honor the company with their attendance.

I. E.

Was taken through mistake,  
FROM LITTLETON ESTI'S, on the 4th July, a SADDLE, nearly new, the right hand boss lost, a blanket with the corners sewed together—a BRIDLE, the reins a little chewed, still platted bitt or snake bitt.

## FOR SALE.

ABOUT 70 acres of LAND 4 miles south of Lexington, on the Tate's creek road with a hewed log dwelling-house, barn, and spring of water, the title indisputable, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS D. MILLER.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Clarke Circuit court, pronounced at their June term 1811. In a suit in chancery, Henry Crose was complainant and Robert Peebles, Heirs and Administrators, defendants—we the under named subscribers commissioners appointed by the said court, will sell to the highest bidder for ready money, on the 17th day of September next, the PLANTATION where the said Henry Crose now lives, containing 124 acres, which land was sold by the said Henry Crose to the aforesaid Robert Peebles dec'd and lies on Strode's Creek, about three miles from Winchester, the sale will be made on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS SCOTT,

THOMAS WOODALL,

July 5th, 1811.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three apprentices to the printing business. Apply to,

THOMAS T. SKILLMAN

Lexington July 8 1811.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Lexington, Ken. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A  
Garland Anderson  
James Adams  
Samuel or Richard  
Abraham

B  
John Bridge 7  
Dr. Preston Brown 4  
Abraham Brown 2  
George Brown  
William Brown  
Samuel or Dawson  
Brown

C  
William Bett  
Clerk of the F. C. C.  
David & John Baley  
James F. Barry  
John Beals  
William Berry  
John Bulhuff  
Peter Baum  
John Badell  
John Bostick

D  
James Cord  
Peter Cochran  
Henry Colhouse  
Phineas Clark  
Robert Chaffant  
John Cook  
Archibald Campbell 2  
John E. Crow 2  
Maj. Peter Catlett

E  
Mrs. Juliet Dorsey  
Capt. William Duerson  
James Davenport  
Ambrose Dudley  
Allen Duffy  
Nathaniel Dunn  
John Davis  
Dr. Richard Downing

F  
Henry Elbert  
Benjamin Edge  
James Frary  
William Fox  
Susanna Faver  
Jeremiah Foster  
Stephen Fowler  
John Fersitter

G  
Thomas Garrett  
Edward Cant  
Mrs. Louisa Gex  
John Green  
Jesse Griffith  
George Gray

H  
William Henry  
John Hunt  
James Hatter  
Mrs. Mary Hollyman  
John Hodges  
John Huddleston  
Mr. & Mrs. Ann Ham  
ilton  
S. Hickey  
Richard B. Hicks  
Lawrence Hall  
George Hamilton  
Ebenezer Hamilton  
Anthony Houston

I  
Cant. James Innes  
John James  
John Jones  
James Kelly  
William & John Knox

L  
Robinson Leforce  
Simon Laughlin  
Abigail Lacey  
Zachariah Lucus 3  
Asa K. Lewis  
William Lindsey  
John Lisle  
Thomas Laws  
Capt. John Lyle  
Eleanor F. Leonard  
John Lemon  
John Lowman

M  
Capt. William Moore  
William Miller  
Agness Montague 2  
Thomas Montague  
Benj or Jos. Medical  
David M'Coskey  
William M'Collin  
Thomas M'Call  
Maj. John Morrison  
Richard H. Moore  
Robert M'Henry  
Robert M'Cormick  
John Moore  
Elisha Meredith  
Henry M'Cadden  
Hiram Michel  
Miss Margaret M'Donald

N  
Elizabeth Nixon  
Lewis Nicksol  
John W. Nisbet  
James Owens  
Thomas Outten

O  
Barber William Price  
Jesse L. Perry  
Hugh S. Parker  
William Pennington  
Jesse Perkins  
Benjamin Pollard  
Benjamin Parish  
Thomas Peebles

P  
Benjamin Quinn or  
Francis Rennels  
Thomas R. Rootes  
Charles Ross  
Nancy Richardson  
Briam Randall  
William Rachford

Q  
Menore Singleton  
Jesse Sparks  
Mrs. Margaret Stout  
Jacob Sargese  
William Steward  
Richard Simpson 2  
Brice Steele  
Thomas Steele  
William Spotswood

R  
Samuel or David Tulley  
Elijah Tomlinson  
Rebecca W. Tolan  
Ambrose Tomlinson  
Buckner Thurston  
John Tuller  
Eli Thwait

S  
Samuel Underwood  
David Vines

T  
George Bunn  
Abijah Brooks  
William Blythe  
Joshua M. Bernard  
Isaac Bowles  
Elisha W. Bowmant  
David Blye  
Edmund Basye  
Money Bacon  
John C. Bacon  
Rev. Absalom Bain-  
bridge  
David Baker  
John Bell  
Lewis Bryan  
Rev. James Blythe  
William Bobb

U  
James Campbell  
Agness Clarkston  
J. Cogershall  
Christopher Conoway  
John Cook  
Sheriff of F. County  
Samuel Crosby  
James Colquhoun  
John P. Campbell

V  
Benjamin Dearborn  
Randolph Davidson  
Capt. James Doswell  
Daniel E. Duglass  
Hon. John Dorsten  
Dr. Benj. Doddridge  
John Francis Dufour  
William Drummond

W  
Benjamin Elkin  
Archibald Elliott 2  
Samuel Fishback  
Michael L. Finly  
Elizabeth Francis  
Evans Francis  
Robert Fryer  
Joseph Fountleroy

X  
B. Guerin  
John Gibson  
Thomas Gilleland  
Isaac R. Gwathmey  
James C. Goodwin

Y  
Thomas Hamilton  
Frederick & Hovernall  
William Harry  
Miss Mary Harrison  
John Halley  
William Harry 2  
Edward Howe  
Hon. Daniel Howard  
James Hoskins  
Samuel Heniger  
Alexander Hall  
Daniel Hays  
Thomas Hill  
John House

Z  
John C. Johnson  
David Jenkins  
Robert S. Kelly  
William N. Kidd  
Thomas Lewis 2  
Thomas L. Lewis  
Daniel Lane  
William Leforce  
Kenny Leforce  
Whitehead Leonard  
George Locker  
James Long  
William Lloyd  
John Lyle Jr.  
Warner W. Lewi  
William Logan

John Williams  
John Welsh  
Gen. Thos. Worthing  
ton  
Lewis Wilson  
William Walker  
Nicholas Winans 2  
Hanson Williams  
Aaron Woodruff  
Miss Kitty Webb  
Andrew Woods  
John Walls  
Clement Wheeler  
William Walden

John Wilkinson  
Dr. Thos. G. Watkins  
Daniel Walker  
Daniel White 2  
Wm. W. Worsley  
Wm. Williamson  
William or Richard  
Williamson  
John West  
John Woodworth  
Edmund Walker  
William H. Wild  
Jacob Winter  
James Wood

Michael Yates  
JOHN JORDAN, JR. P. M.  
Lexington, July 1, 1811.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth hath left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me—I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring her or furnishing her with any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.  
Garard County, 4th July, 1811.

## To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS LATELY COM-  
MENCED THE

## Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. He wishes to inform Merchants & Chevers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing his tobacco for market, he pursues the most approved method yet discovered, and he flatters himself from the assiduous attention which he intends to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from the thorough knowledge which he possesses of the art—that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if his tobacco does not meet the expectation of his customers he will receive it back again at his own expense.

DAVID COBBS.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately 2 or 3 hundred hogheads of tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS.  
Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

## WANTED,

TWO or three apprentices to the Blacksmith's business who can come well recommended. None others need apply.

JOHN E. DS.

Lexington, May 30th, 1811.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court,  
JUNE TERM, 1811.

Daniel Morris, John Morris & William Chambers—Complainants.

AGAINST,

Haden Edwards, Clement Bell and Margaret his wife, John Steele and Ann a his wife, Abraham Vandegriff and Jan a his wife, Priscilla Francisco, John Steele and William Steele, heirs of Andrew Steele, deceased, the heirs and representatives of Thomas Quirk dec'd, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison dec'd, the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd, John Brown, Nathaniel Dryden, Andrew Vance and Daniel Williams—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Thos. Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, and the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd. (all of whom are unknown to the Complainants,) having failed to enter their appearance here in agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Thomas Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, and the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd, do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper, for eight weeks successively agreeable to law.

A copy attest.

P. I. RILEY D. C. F. C. C.

## For Sale.

TWO hundred and thirty acres of first rate LAND lying 4 miles east of Lexington, 100 acres well improved—the balance valuable wooded and timbered, with never failing water. This land being situated convenient to Lexington, and the high price for firewood makes it valuable. I will sell it low for cash in hand, or on a long credit for the greatest part of the purchase money. For terms apply to the subscriber, three miles from Lexington, on Russell's road.

JOHN STARKS.

June 11, 1811.

N. B. The above land will be sold with a general warranty deed.

## RAN AWAY.

From the subscriber on Thursday night the 6th inst. a NEGRO MAN named

## PRINCE;

ABOUT thirty years of age, a smart likely fellow, very talkative, and fond of liquor—he has two of his upper teeth out—he had a variety of good clothes along, but I cannot describe them. I will pay TEN DOLLARS reward for apprehending the said negro if taken in this county, or TWENTY DOLLARS if out of the county, on delivering him to me.

ISAAC PRITCHARD.

Mercer County, 14th June, 1811.

Fayette County, May 1st, 1811.

Taken up by Rich'd Coverdale on the town fork, seven miles below Lexington, a bay mare about 14 hands high, 8 years old, a small star in the forehead, branded on the left shoulder and thigh, Hh appraised to \$40 before me.

DAVID LOGAN, J. P. F. C.

## OAK BARK.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for thirty or forty Cords of

BLACK OAK BARK.

Delivered at my Tanyard in Lexington.

F. TEISER.

June 3, 1811.



**JUST RECEIVED**  
At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,  
from Philadelphia,  
PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF  
**Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.**  
Subscribers to this work will please apply  
and receive their copies without delay.  
ALSO  
A few sets of the works of the late  
Rev. DOCT<sup>r</sup>. M'CALA,  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols.  
ALSO—FOR SALE,  
**Thomas's History of Printing in America.**

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress to the art in other parts of the world.  
THE 6TH VOL. OF  
**The American Register,**  
Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.  
Barlow's Columbiad—4th edition, with superb engravings.  
Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare. 17 vols. calf gilt.  
The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by Van-Ess.  
History of England, 12 vols.  
Gibbon's Rome, 2 vols.  
Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.  
Bollman on Banks.  
Tucker's Blackstone  
Call's Reports  
Dallas's ditto  
Washington's do.  
Lawes' Pleading  
Chaptall's Chemistry  
Cullen's Practice  
Medical Lexicon  
Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.  
Together with a few

**New Novels, and other late publications.**

**Conveyancing & Commission Business.**

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the office of Mr. John Wigglesworth, opposite Mr. Bain's hat manufactory, Main street, where he will open a Register for the purchase and sale of Lands, Houses & Lots, and other property.—All those wishing to sell or purchase, are solicited to call, and he will explain the manner in which it is intended to be conducted.

**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, POWERS OF ATTORNEY,**  
And every kind of conveyancing executed with accuracy and dispatch on reasonable terms.  
Books and accounts adjusted,  
And all kinds of  
Writing carefully copied by  
**THOMAS KENNEDY.**  
Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

N. B. Mr. KENNEDY wishes to undertake the tuition of a class of Young Gentlemen for the purpose of improvement in the art of **READING & ELOCUTION.**

Any person wishing to join it, may know his terms by applying at the office. Office hours from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6 o'clock.  
When not at the office, Mr. K. may be found at the theatre.

**JOHN R. JONES**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

**Sign & Ornamental Painting.**  
He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

**SAMUEL OWENS—TAYLOR,**  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BEGS leave once more to return his thanks to the generous citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, since he commenced business in this place. He wishes to inform them that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he procured the fashions of the season—and will from time to time be able to give those who may favour him with their work, the prevailing fashion of the day—as he has made such arrangements at Philadelphia as will enable him at all times to procure them as the changes take place in that city.

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME  
**SWORDS**

Of every description—which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.  
Lexington, June 11, 1811

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

**SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr.** has removed to Lexington, and will practice Law in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wyatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

**STATE OF TENNESSEE.**  
Davidson Circuit Court, March term 1811

Andrew Jackson, } Original bill.  
vs. William Bush.

THIS day comes the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, whereby the process of this court cannot be served on him. It is therefore, on the motion of the said complainant ordered that publication be forth with made three times in some paper published in Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, commanding the said defendant to appear here on the second Monday in September next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed against him. A copy. Teste.

**R. M'GAVOCK CLK.**

**Blanks**  
OF ALL KINDS,  
For Sale at this Office.

**New Store.**

**J. & B. BOSWELL**  
Have just opened a complete and hand-

some assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**

IN the house next to Robert Miller, and opposite the Market house. Their assortment being carefully selected, and purchased upon the best terms, they are enabled to sell as cheap bargains as any store in the western country, either by wholesale or retail. Their assortment consists of a general variety of

**Dry Goods, Queen's, Groceries, China & Hard Ware, Glass Ware,**  
tf Lexington, May 3d, 1811.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale, viz—

**2780 Acres**  
On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

**1600 Acres**  
In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

**755 Acres**  
Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them; a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

**CONRAD MANDELL,**  
**TURNER IN GENERAL,**

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the shop where Thomas Studman carries on the black and white smith business on Main street, opposite the baptist burying ground, where those who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work executed in the neatest manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.  
All kinds of TURNING done in Wood Brass, Iron, Ivory, and in any shape whatever, &c. &c. &c.  
3m Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

**DOWNING & GRANT**

WISH to take an apprentice to the Painting business—a smart lad of the age of 14 or 15 years will meet with good encouragement.  
Sign & House Painting, Paper Hanging, &c. as usual, executed on short notice, both in town and country. April 29th,

**Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars. March 11th, 1811.

**REMOVAL.**

**JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE,**  
IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND, AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, And opposite the Branch Bank. Lexington, February 5, 1811.



**Fresh Medicine,**

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS  
**The Iceland Moss,**  
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,  
**WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO. ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.**  
Andrew M'Calla

**FULLING MILL.**

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulfilling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of these several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloths as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

**JOHN KENNEDY.**  
November 26th, 1810.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY, sc.**  
Wayne Circuit Court, April term, 1811.

**REBEKAH HUNTER, compl't** In Chancery  
against ALEXANDER HUNTER, her husband, defendant

THIS day came the complainant, by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by the affidavit of Charles Debbrell, made in open court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next July term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will taken for confessed—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorised newspaper for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Attest,  
**M. TAUL, c. w. c. c.**

**TO COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS**

**E. WOODRUFF,**  
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF  
**GOODS**

From Philadelphia, consisting of  
300 lb. Oil Vitriol,  
5 Cwt. Copperas,  
40 lb. French Verdigris,  
3 lb. Chinese Vermillion,  
10 lb. Prussian Blue,  
4 Keg White Paint,  
1 bbl. Dry White Lead,  
1 Keg Red Lead,  
1 bbl. Spirits of Turpentine,  
1 Keg Paris White,  
1 Cask Whiting,  
2 bbl. Flour of Sulphur,  
2 Cask Glauber Salts,  
30 lb. Sal Ammoniac,  
Together with an assortment of the most useful DRUGS, all of which he will sell at a very reduced price for cash.

N. B. The first articles are well worth the office of Painters and Hatters.  
tf June 10th, 1811.

**JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,**  
**J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON**  
**ON BAPTISM.**

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

**TAKE NOTICE,**

THAT on Wednesday 26 of June, we will attend with commissioners appointed by the county Court of Fayette, at William Lindsay's in said county, and proceed from thence to the beginning corner, of a pre-emption of William Lindsay dec. in order to establish the corners, and calls of said claim, to perpetuate testimony, and do whatever else may be deemed necessary—and to adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.  
**JOSEPH LINDSAY.**  
May 13th, 1811. 3w. 50\*

**JOHN MARSH & Co.**  
**MACHINE MAKERS, &c.**

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of favours. Having received several additional hands from the eastward, and made other arrangements in the factory—they are enabled to carry on their business more extensively, to finish their work in a superior style, and with greater dispatch.

Turning of every description, either on wood, iron, brass or ivory, round or oval, executed on the shortest notice, in the most complete manner.

A constant supply of Fly Shuttles, superior to any in the state, always on hand for sale at the factory adjoining the theatre.  
Lexington, April 15th, 1811.

**IRON WORKS.**

**Slate Iron Works are now in full blast.**

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in complete operation. Castings executed in the neatest manner, with dispatch. All kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice, out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the United States, and warranted to stand as severe heat.

**BAR IRON**

Of a superior quality to any made on this side the mountains, and equal to DORSEY'S celebrated Iron, forged to suit customers. Having but lately received this choice IRON ORE, will, on application of any of my customers, guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior quality—and the BAR IRON much superior to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Being desirous of increasing the Iron and Casting business in the county of Bath, I propose selling all my property in the state of Kentucky, except my establishment and future residence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq. is fully authorised to sell my farm adjoining Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road, containing

**510 1-2 Acres,**  
With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. thereunto belonging. Also

**1000 or 1200 Acres**  
In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.

**275 Acres**  
of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon. Rich'd Johnson, including a valuable mill seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property, consisting of various

**Houses & Lots**  
In Lexington and adjoining.—As well as all the Lands of my deceased father, in the state of Kentucky, which by purchase, has become exclusively the property of the subscriber. Great bargains may be had for CASH in HAND.

**THOS. DEYE OWINGS.**  
May 4th, 1811. tf

**STATE OF KENTUCKY;**  
JESSAMINE CIRCUIT towit:  
**APRIL TERM 1811.**

**JOSUA RUCKER, Compl't.** In Chancery  
against, THOMAS ALLISON & JOHN SMITH, def'ts.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant John Smith having failed to appear, and answer to the complainant's bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that he do appear on the 1st day of our next July term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this commonwealth according to law.  
A Copy attest,  
**LESLIE Z. COMBS, d. c. j. c. c.**

**New Store,**

**Morrison, Fisher & Sutton,**

HAVE just opened in the house lately occupied by Halstead & Meglone, nearly opposite the centre of the market house—a complete and handsome assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
CONSISTING OF,  
**Dry Goods || Queens Groceries || China and Hard Ware || Glass Ware,**  
Laid in at Philadelphia chiefly with ready money, upon advantageous terms, which will enable them to sell uncommonly low for cash.  
Lexington, May 25th, 1811. tf.

**LEE'S PATENT MEDICINE STORE,**  
NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT  
**Waldemar Mentelle's Store**  
LEXINGTON, AND  
**Dudley & Trigg's Store**  
FRANKFORT—VIZ.

**Hamilton's Elixir,**  
**Hamilton's Grand Restorative,**  
**Corn Plaister,**  
**Itch Ointment,**  
**Essence of Mustard,**  
**Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,**  
**Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.**

A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers.  
Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.  
tf March 4th, 1811.

**REMOVAL.**

**ASA BLANCHARD,**  
**GOLD & SILVER SMITH,**

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.  
Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810. tf

**1000 acres of first rate Land near Lexington, for sale.**

THE subscribers, executors of Thomas Hart, dec. will sell by private sale, a tract of about one thousand acres of first rate land, lying within four or five miles from Lexington. About two hundred of the tract are cleared and under good fences, the residue is in woods and very well timbered. The tract is well watered, convenient to a number of mills, and in point of fertility of soil, is inferior to no land in the country. Its intrinsic advantages and its convenience in relation to Lexington, and other surrounding objects, recommend in the strongest manner this property to purchasers, to accommodate whom, the tract will be divided, if necessary. The title is believed to be entirely good. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the residue a credit of twelve months will be given.

**E. HART, Ex'rix.**  
**H. CLAY,**  
**J. W. HUNT,** Exrs. of  
**A. S. BARTON,** T. Hart  
**J. HART.**

**NEW BOOKS.**

**JUST RECEIVED BY**  
**Johnson & Warner,**

AT THEIR BOOKSTORE OPPOSITE THE BRANCH BANK, MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, THE FOLLOWING  
**NEW AND VALUABLE**

**BOOKS,**

Which they will, as usual, sell low—viz.

Darwin's Temple of Nature  
Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, Esq.  
Ennui, a novel by Miss Edgeworth  
Vicar of Wakefield (elegant edition)  
Jameson's Sacred History 2 vol.  
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vol.  
Gifford's Juvenal  
Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vol.  
Juris's Letters,  
Swift's Evidence  
Mentorial Tales  
Campaigns of Bonaparte  
Duff's French and English Dictionary  
Ditto—Nature Displayed  
Nujant's Dictionary  
Walker's School & Pocket Dictionary (new edition)  
Homer's Odyssey, (gilt 2 vol.)  
Ditto Iliad  
Shakespeare's Plays, 8 vol.  
Walker's Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture proper names  
Octavo Bibles, 4 vol.  
Lady's Preceptor  
Faber on the Prophecies (new edition)  
The American Medical Lexicon  
Thomas's Practice  
Watt's Poems,  
Young's ditto.  
Alkenside's ditto  
Pope's Works  
The American's Guide  
American Preceptor  
School Bibles and Testaments  
Fountain Ink Stands assorted  
Buck's Theological Dictionary  
American Revolution, by Mrs. Warren  
Johnson's Lives of the British Poets  
The Book of Martyrs, with a Christian plea against persecution  
A Treatise on the Globes; or a philosophical view of the Earth and Heavens, by Thomas Keith  
The Imitation of Christ, by John Payne  
The Law Dictionary, by Giles Jacob  
Sacred Biography, or the History of the Patriarchs, by Henry Hunter  
A world without souls  
Thaddeus of Warsaw, by Miss Porter  
Epistles on Women, exemplifying their character and condition in various ages and nations, with Miscellaneous Poems, by Miss Aikin  
Columbian Orator  
The Patriotic Songster  
They have also received a large and general assortment of  
School Books, Slates, Writing Paper and Account Books.

**WILSON'S GRAMMAR**  
For Sale at this office.

**LADIES FASHIONABLE STORE,**  
**DAVID LOGAN & Co**

RESPECTFULLY inform they have OPENED (NEXT THE BRANCH BANK) A LADIES STORE, ON THE PLAN OF LONDON & PHILADELPHIA. THE STORE TO CONSIST OF NEW FASHIONABLE & ELEGANT ARTICLES IN THE LADIES LINE VIZ.

Bonnets	Silk Velvet
Dress Turbans	Lace, Silk, Muslin
Caps	Jubelce and Casimer Shawls
Beeds	Cheques
Combs	Ginghams
Muslins	Silk, Madras, Flag & Cambric Handkerchiefs
Cambrics	Fancy Prints
Dimities	Silk & Cotton Stockings
Chintzes	Silk and Kid Gloves
Linens	Kid and Morocco Shoes
Lenoes	Jewellery
Worked Robes	Cotton Balls
Mantuas	Sampler, worsted China, &c. &c.
Lutestringa	
Peeling	
Persians	
Laces	
Feathers	
Flowers	

All the above articles being laid in for cash will be sold upon moderate terms, and first the arrangements made. Mrs. LOGAN & Co have the earliest fashions in the Military line. Lexington, May 11th, 1811.

**STOLEN,**

ON Saturday night last, from the farm of Henry Clay, Esq. a Sorrel Horse, about five hands high, eight years old this spring, branded thus 6; high withers, and very much creased; has a long crooked bob tail, and is stiffly, having just performed a journey to Natchez; whoever will deliver me the said horse shall be liberally rewarded.

**JOHN HART.**  
Lexington, June 22d, 1811.—tf.

**SILVER PLATING.**  
**I. WOODRUFF & Co.**

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New-York, a fresh supply of various articles of Plated Ware and Carriage furniture. Coach makers, saddle and harness makers, can be furnished with every article in their line, upon more accommodating terms than through any other medium whatever—they have on hand, of the best quality,

Carriage springs of every kind,  
Coach Lace, Fringe, &c.  
Plated Mounting for Coaches and Gigs,  
Bridle bits, Stirrup leathers &c. assorted.  
Saddlers and country merchants can be supplied with plated Heads and Cantels, Bosses, Buckles, &c. by wholesale, upon better terms than they can be imported.

The plating business as usual, is carried on extensively at the former stand, opposite the Branch Bank. Bridle bits, stirrup leathers &c. plated—  
Lexington, April 8, 1811.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**WISHES TO EMPLOY TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN**

TO THE CARPENTER'S BUSINESS. By immediate application, they will meet with encouragement.

**J. W. BRAND.**  
Versailles, June 17th, 1811.

N. B. One or two APPRENTICES, will be taken to the above business.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A LIKELY NEGRO MAN,**  
WHO IS AN EXCELLENT HOUSE SERVANT:—SOLD FOR NO FAULT.

**ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.**

**To the Lovers of Good Things.**  
**AMERICAN WINE.**

The public is hereby informed that good RED AND WHITE WINE, the produce of the Swiss settlement of Indiana territory, will be found the 1st or 2d day of July, at Mr. W. Mentelle's commission store, Main street Lexington, at a moderate price.

Good judges of wine have found this preferable and superior to the Bourdeaux claret; it is part of 2400 gallons made last year at the above settlement, and if it has not as yet all the perfection which age alone can give it, it is at least warranted pure, wholesome and invigorating, free from all those pernicious qualities which spirits of any kind communicate to imported wine.

**PUBLIC SALE,**  
**On a Credit of 12 Months.**

**WILL BE SOLD** at public sale, on Monday, the 15th day of July next. The subscriber having sold his farm, will sell at public sale, all his STOCK & FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of some high bred Brood Mares and colts, and saddle and work Horses, Milch Cows and Calves, Heifers and Steers, some of them good beef—about 40 head of excellent Sheep, mostly ewes, about sixty head of Hogs, most of them will be fit for pork next killing season, a Waggon, hind Geers, Jackscrew and tar bucket, a Harrow, Plows and plow Geers, a wheat Fan, Still Tubs, hoes, axes, &c. Bond and approved security will be required for all sums over five dollars, and all sums under five dollars to be paid at the time of sale.

The high bred and sure and good foal getter stud horse

**TRAFALGAR,**  
will be sold on three years credit, to be secured as above.

**WILLIAM WEST.**  
N. B. The sale to be on the farm, on Stroud's road, 3 1/2 miles East of Lexington.

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING**

**EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**

In the neatest manner, with the greatest promptitude, and on the most reasonable terms.

All Essays, Communications, articles of Intelligence, Jobs and Advertisements thankfully received, and properly attended to.

A LETTER BOX is affixed to the office door, for the convenience of those who may be disposed to furnish the editor with their favours.